

50c Dunstable, Canton, Milan, Mackinaw and Manila Straw Hats. All the latest shapes in curled and flat set brims; white brown and black, worth 1.00 to \$1.50, we sell 'em for **50c**.

HERMAN & HESS

406 E. Douglas Ave.

REAL ESTATE.

(Furnished by Applegate & Malory, Abstractors.)
The records in the register-office show the following buyers:
J. Resner wd 324x280 ft in lot DWalters add. \$4250
J. W. Walters shd 1/2 of lot 40 450
30 25 10
IM Rodolph tax d 41 43 Mosleyave
Mills add. 67
M. Webster shd 1/2 of lot 40 450
H. Veazy tax d 47 2nd at 25 27
Ross ave Akimadd. 234
C. I. Fuller wd 55 Lawrence ave city. 300
Keene Gra Bank shd 1/2 of 50 Chicago
ave West Wichita. 100
A. E. Holcomb shd 1/2 of 7 9 Topeka ave
Strong & Rogers add. 100

TODAY'S SPECIAL NOTICES

GREAT HARNESSES SALE.
Sign of the big golden collar, corner of Topeka and Douglas avenue, 20 per cent reduction on all harness for fifteen days, beginning June 1st, to reduce stock. A lot of fancy wool carriage mats at cost.

The Fourth of July novelty celebration headquarters is at 113 North Main street, room three (3).

SCARED AWAY THE SPARROWS.

A Stuffed Cat Found to Be a Cure for the Twittering Nuisance.

Whatever else may be said against the English sparrow, no one can accuse him of being a sluggard or of folding his hands for a little more slumber when he should be out in pursuit of the early worm. But in this connection one very bad habit of the bird which came to this country as a foreign pauper laborer employed to do contract work, may be mentioned. He awakens with the first streak of dawn, and fully a half-hour after awakening, he spends in chattering like a lot of schoolgirls, until everybody in the neighborhood is wide awake and breathing execrations. A story comes from Westminster, Md., which the Baltimore Sun gives for the benefit of readers who are afflicted with the sparrow plague. A tree near the bedroom window of a lady of that town became the home of a large covey of brazen-lunged, wide-mouthed, voracious sparrows. The lady became as sleepless as Darius when Daniel was in the lion's den. But her ingenuity came to her rescue before it was too late. One of the children in the house had an imitation tabby cat made of calico. This was placed in the window by the tree and the tabby were turned on the sparrows completely. The very sight of the imitation cat made them shiver with fear and flutter their wings in dismay. They all left their home, and as long as the calico cat sat on the window sill they did not return, but went and sang morning songs to one of the neighbors. This discovery which may be valuable. Applying industry may be started in killing backyard-fence cats and stuffing their skins to frighten sparrows, and then if something could be found which would be frightened by stuffed sparrows there might be life in the old land yet.

Another Cut to Chicago.
The Missouri Pacific railway is now selling tickets to Chicago and return for \$25.00—Good to return Nov. 15, 1893. St. Louis and other points correspondingly low. World's fair tickets, leaving Wichita at 9 a. m., daily Call at City ticket office, 114 North Main street. d 1341.

Take stage at Noble for Tennesse. Best and shortest route. W. M. Smith, Manager.

South-Central.

We have a few more Columbian coins to dispose of at 10¢ each or anyone subscribing for the Daily Eagle will pay for it six months in advance, \$4.00, we will send a coin. 14117

"TO THE WORLD'S FAIR."

Without Change of Cars.

The Great Rock Island is selling tickets to the world's fair at reduced rates. Tickets are good for return passage until November 15. By leaving Wichita at 9 a. m., you reach Chicago the following morning at 9 o'clock. Free reclining chair cars through without change of cars. Pullman palace sleeping car accommodations can be secured upon application at Rock Island ticket office, corner Main and Douglas. General Ticket and Passenger Agent o Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway Wichita. 14117

Lower Fare to the World's Fair.

The Santa Fe Route has lowered the World's Fair rate. It leads, while others follow, being the first to cut the price as well as first in quick and comfortable service.

The present ticket rate from Wichita to Chicago and return is \$25.00 as low as the lowest.

The Columbian exposition represents the world in miniature. You get a European trip without the ocean voyage. To miss this chance for self-education would be a mistake always regretted. Another mistake would be not to go over the Santa Fe route, which has the best and most direct line to Chicago. Passenger trains within one to four blocks of rapid transit line to the fair grounds. Through Pullman daily from Wichita. Call on the local agent at Wichita and ask for free illustrated folder describing the World's Fair buildings, etc. 14117

KANSAS TO THE FRONT

With a Fast and Improved Train Service to Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha and the World's Fair.

Commencing Sunday, May 14th, the Missouri Pacific railway placed in operation in addition to its present service, an excellent through train between points in Southern Kansas and Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and the World's fair. The new train, No. 462, leaves Anthony daily at 6:30 a. m.; Wichita, 9:00 a. m.; El Dorado, 10 a. m.; Yates Centre, 12:30 p. m., arriving at Kansas City at 6:45 p. m., making direct connections with fast Missouri Pacific trains to St. Louis, and with all lines to Chicago.

This is probably the most satisfactory and serviceable schedule ever placed into effect between points in Southern Kansas and the north and east, and places the state of Kansas on an equal footing with other states in the matter of fast trains to the World's Fair city. An elegant equipment is used throughout the entire trip, and everything is looked after that will add to the comfort of the passengers. For further information in regard to rates, routes, maps, time tables, and the nearest Missouri Pacific railway ticket agent, or H. C. Townsend, general passenger and ticket agent, St. Louis, Mo., or F. E. Beckley, P. & T. A., Wichita, Kan., Telephone 211, 114 North Main street. d 1341

PECULIARITIES OF GREEK ART.

Sculptors Made Male and Female Features Different.

Archaeologists have observed that in Greek statues the male eye is strongly arched, while the female eye has a rather flattened surface; and referring to accounts by the older anatomists who have affirmed such a difference to exist they have seen in this a fresh proof of the exact observation of nature by the ancient Greeks. The rule, according to London Nature, is not without exception for the corner in the Zeus of Oricoll has quite a flat form.

Here Greef recently set himself to inquire whether such a sexual difference actually exists, and from individual measurement of the radius of the cornea in the horizontal meridian he gets an average of 7.53 mm. for men and 7.32 mm. for women (Londoners gives 7.53 and 7.29), so the difference is so small as to be imperceptible to the naked eye. Measurement of other dimensions gave but minute differences also. The author concludes that the Greeks (from artistic motives) did not in this case follow nature.

Modern Commerce.

Clerk—Lady in front caught stealing goods. What shall we do?
Head of Firm—How is she dressed?
"Furs and diamonds."
"Beg her pardon, and ask if we shall send the bill to her house."—Boston Globe.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

INDUSTRIAL INSTABILITY.

The Effect of Invention Upon Unskilled Labor.

As a Consequence of New Mechanical Appliances Domestic Servants Have Become Much Scarcer.

"While the political movements of the century have changed the personnel of domestic servants in America, the development of the material resources of the country has affected their status. Before the present century employees of every kind were in a sense stationary," writes Lucy M. Salmon in the New England Magazine. "This was due partly to a system of indenture which bound a servant for seven, five, or four years, and to the system of slavery which bound the servant for life; partly to the system of apprenticeship which made the servant a member of the family of his master; partly to the custom prevailing in country districts and small towns for unmarried workmen in all industries to board with their employers, and partly to the lack of facilities for cheap and easy means of communication between different sections of the country. There was no mobility of labor as regards either employment or place of employment—a fact true alike of domestic service and of other occupations. But this condition of affairs is changed. The establishment of the factory system of manufactures and the consequent substitution of mechanical for skilled processes of labor broke down the system of apprenticeship, and workmen in every occupation, except domestic service, ceased to be members of the families of their employers. A greater mobility of labor was made possible. At a later time the great era of railroad development and similar enterprises gave opportunity for a certain mobility as regards place of employment.

"All of these industrial movements have been important factors in changing the condition and character of domestic service. It is true in a general sense that every great change in economic conditions affects all other occupations, even those not primarily concerned in it. But domestic service has been affected in certain specific ways. The employee who disliked housework, but to whom no other occupation had been open, could go into factories and mills since no time was consumed in learning the simple processes of mechanical work. Every invention formed the basis for a new occupation. Domestic service had a hundred competitors in a field where before the era of inventions it stood alone. Moreover these new occupations required little skill, no preparation.

"In view of these changed and changing economic conditions it may be said that the mobility of labor which has seemed to some economists so great an obstacle to the industrial advancement of women practically has ceased to exist in the case of domestic service. Industrial development has been carried so far that the problem has come to be how to make this form of labor not more mobile but more stable."

HER DRESSMAKER'S BILL.

The Novel Expedient Resorted to by the Daughter of a Millionaire.

The daughter of a retired millionaire has an allowance of three thousand dollars a year for pin money. One of the things she is expected to pay for her clothes and other personal expenses, such as gloves, candy, books and matinee tickets. One would imagine that she could manage to squeeze along on her income, particularly as she had no board to pay, and she did not. In fact, she found herself very heavily in debt to her dressmaker one fine morning. She struggled on a few months, according to the Minneapolis Tribune, keeping her trouble to herself and trying to economize. Finally a crisis was reached. She had "nothing to wear" and could not order any new dresses without paying something on account.

To make the matter worse the dressmaker began proving her for her money. She went to her father, he refused to help her. She appealed to her brother. He sympathized with her, but he could do nothing, as he was deeper in debt than his sister. Then she went again to her father. This is substantially what this cruel parent said: "No, my child; I will not help you pay any of your debts. Your allowance is large enough to supply you with everything you require. If you go beyond it you must suffer the consequences. Go to your dressmaker and arrange to pay your bill out of your future allowance. In the meantime you have all the clothes any reasonable being could wear for a year. Let this be a lesson to you."

Did the young woman take her father's advice? Not a bit of it. When she found that tears and entreaties would not move him she took counsel with some of her mother's friends. The result was that a private entertainment had been arranged for the benefit of the poor unfortunate millionaire's daughter. All her friends are expected to buy tickets, and the proceeds will go toward liquidating the hated dressmaker's bill. Perhaps if the father would hear about it he would veto the proceedings. For that reason it is not well to mention her name, except to say that she is a member of the Four Hundred, and that this is a true tale.

Queen Victoria's Family.

The royal family of England is the largest in Europe. Her majesty Queen Victoria's family circle numbers fifty living descendants, including sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters, great grandsons and great-granddaughters, besides whom she has four sons-in-law and four daughters-in-law, five grandsons-in-law and one granddaughter-in-law. The queen has lost one son and one daughter, five grandsons, one granddaughter, one great-grandson and one son-in-law. If these were living her family circle would number seventy-four.

Be Business for Himself.

"My husband has to work very hard," said Mrs. Storck.
"Mine hasn't," said Mrs. Softsnap.
"Is he in business for himself?"
"Yes, he's an officeholder!"—N. Y. Press.

Good Out of Evil.

"This ought to be a prosperous month," said the club treasurer.
"How so?" asked the secretary.
"House cleaning," was the reply; "and the men'll all be home."

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely

pure and soluble.

It has more than three times

the strength of Cocoa mixed

with Starch, Arrowroot or

Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY

DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

A WESTERN WAITRESS.

She Rides Her Broncho and Appears Like a Society Belle.

"The contrasts between western and eastern life are growing less marked as civilization pushes its way into the region once known as the frontier," said a well-known explorer of our own country to a reporter of the Washington News.

"While I was riding through a mining district in southern Colorado last summer, however, I saw an example of pure feminine democracy that reminded me of the days that we read about in fiction dealing with American life fifteen years ago.

"It was at a log cabin hotel. I was watching some cow punchers and prospectors who were 'swapping best' when my attention was attracted by a young girl mounted on a broncho, who rode up to the door, sprang lightly to the ground and vanished in the cabin.

"She was neatly and tastefully dressed. Her riding habit must have been cut in London or New York. There was an air about her that was altogether foreign to the surroundings. I wondered who she could be. One of the cow punchers led her pony to the corral and my thoughts took another turn.

"Supper was announced a couple of hours later. I accompanied the clean but curiously dressed westerners into the rudely furnished apartments, where a bountiful and really well cooked meal was served. There was but one waitress, a good looking girl, with a figure well qualified to compete with a model Venus.

"She wore a spotless white apron over a close-fitting cloth dress. She reminded me of some society girl playing maid at a charity affair. I glanced at her face and was somewhat surprised, used as I am to the unusual in the west, to recognize the young lady as the same who had returned from a pleasant ride in the afternoon.

"I afterward inquired about her and learned that she was the regular hired girl or waitress. She did her work thoroughly, and when she was through with it she took advantage of the possibilities that the surroundings offered and enjoyed herself thoroughly.

"The pony was her own—nothing strange in that—you can get a pony for thirty-five dollars in Colorado.

"But it does seem a little queer to eastern notions to be waited upon by a well equestrienne, does it not?"

IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS.

The Barometer Was Rising But the Sherry Was Falling.

On board of a ship-of-war bound home from China was a young midshipman named Jones, says the Detroit Free Press. He was a favorite with the officers and had in him the talent for the making of a fine officer. The midshipman on board stood their watch forward, and every hour it was their duty to come aft and write up the weather columns of the ship's log, showing the readings of the barometer, thermometer, and to leave the ship log for her speed.

The captain, in company with the officer of the deck, was walking the weather side of the poop deck conversing when Midshipman Jones came aft to write up the log.

The barometer, a mercurial one, was hung in the captain's cabin, and Jones, after having read it, helped himself liberally to the captain's sherry on the cabin sideboard. In walking the poop the captain happened to glance down the cabin skylight and saw the midshipman's proceedings.

When Jones came on the poop to leave the log the captain addressed him as follows:

"How is the barometer, sir?" Jones saluted and said: "Steadily rising, sir, steadily rising."

The captain then asked: "And how is the decanter, sir?"

Jones was taken aback, but with a steady voice replied: "Steadily falling, sir, steadily falling."

This reply was too much for the captain, and, bursting out laughing, he said:

"Young man, your reply has saved you from punishment; but it is a long way to Frisco; so hereafter I beg of you not to consult the decanter as often as you do the barometer."

LOST ATLANTIS NOT A MYTH.

Ignatius Donnelly finds a supporter of his Atlantis theory in Sir Daniel Wilson, president of the University of Toronto, who declares, after a great deal of search, that the lost Atlantis was not a myth, but that it was really the continent of America. He accounts for its disappearance from view in a different way, but that is merely incidental. Donnelly's theory, as summarized by the Milwaukee Journal, was that the land was submerged by some great volcanic upheaval and that from those who escaped to the continents of Europe and Asia came the tradition of the design.

Donnelly, as being disproved by the fact that there are no traces of such volcanic action either on the continent or in the ocean bed. He believes that the ancient Egyptians, the most progressive and adventurous people of ancient times, discovered the continent, but that in the decline both of their learning and power it became lost to view and existed at the time our knowledge of earth begins merely as a shadowy tradition. It is his opinion that traces of the Egyptians of those days are to be sought in the ruined cities of Central America whose origin has never been determined or even been made the basis of any reasonable theory. Such a discovery would furnish a substantial basis for the legend of the lost Atlantis, and the theory invests those wonderful ruins with a new interest for the antiquarians.

Your Last Chance.

THE GOLDEN EAGLE

Has on exhibition in the Center Window Men's Suits in all the latest shades in Sacks and Frocks, worth \$15.00. You can have your choice of 350 suits Saturday

At \$7.77.

Sale begins 9 o'clock a. m.

Golden Eagle,

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS, HATTERS, FURNISHERS AND SHOEERS.

226-228 East Douglas Ave.

A "RESPECTABLE NUMBER."

One of Pennsylvania's Highest Courts Gives Legal Status to the Phrase.

"Everybody has at some time used or heard used the rather indefinite expression of a 'respectable number,' as applied to some gathering or collection of people," said a Philadelphia lawyer to a New York Sun man, "but I guess there are not many who know that a profound judicial decision in one of the highest courts of Pennsylvania has fixed a precedent as to what may be legally considered a respectable number. The result of a lawsuit that involved the disposal of a good many thousands of dollars depended on the question of what constituted a respectable number. Charles McAlister, a very wealthy Philadelphia, who had a country seat at the fashionable suburb, Torresdale, died in 1881. The Fidelity Trust company was the executor of his estate under his will. Mr. McAlister was a devout Presbyterian and he bequeathed a valuable piece of ground at Torresdale, five thousand dollars toward building a Presbyterian church upon it and five thousand dollars a year for the income of a pastor to preach in the church; the provisions of the will to be carried out by the trust company as his executor, whenever a respectable number of persons should get together to form the nucleus of a congregation. Seventeen persons got together as this nucleus and called upon the trust company to pay over the money and execute its trust. The trust company refused to hand over the money or take any action in the matter on the ground that seventeen persons were not a respectable number within the meaning of the will. Suit was brought against the company as executor of the McAlister estate, and it was tried before Judge Allison, one of the most learned judges of the state. He decided that seventeen was legally a respectable number and ordered the trust company to carry out the provisions of the will in the matter of the Torresdale church and the annual payment of five thousand dollars for the pastor. Whether any less than seventeen would have been a respectable number the opinion did not decide."

ALL FEARED TO TOUCH IT.

A Tin Box Which Caused Commotion and Thoughts of Dynamite.

An incident tending to show the truth of the saying, "Conscience makes cowards of all" (who have any), happened in an office block on Third street, Portland, Ore., the other Sunday morning. A man who has an office in the building went down to it about nine o'clock and found a queer-looking tin box reclining against the door. Just what piece of wickedness this man has been guilty of is not known to the Oregonian, but it was evident that he had been doing something that lay heavily on his conscience, for he at once conceived the idea that the box was an infernal machine, placed there for his destruction. Afraid to touch it, let alone to open it, he was standing staring at it when another person came up. When the latter found out what the scare was he scouted the idea of dynamite and started to kick the box down the hall, but the frightened man grabbed him and pulled him back, telling him he might blow up the building. Then he, too, began to be scared and was afraid to pick up the box. In a few minutes six or seven persons had gathered around, but no one of them cared to meddle with the box, though each seemed willing that any of the others should examine it. Presently the janitor, who had taken advantage of the quiet of Sunday morning to do some cleaning up in the building, came along, and he was directed to take away the box. As he picked it up the crowd scattered, and as he marched off with it one of the men asked him to see what it was. On being opened the box was seen to be full of keys to the different rooms, used by the janitor, who was much astonished at the interest evinced in his old tin box. It will now be in order for the original discoverer of the box to explain why he imagined anyone wished to blow him up with dynamite.

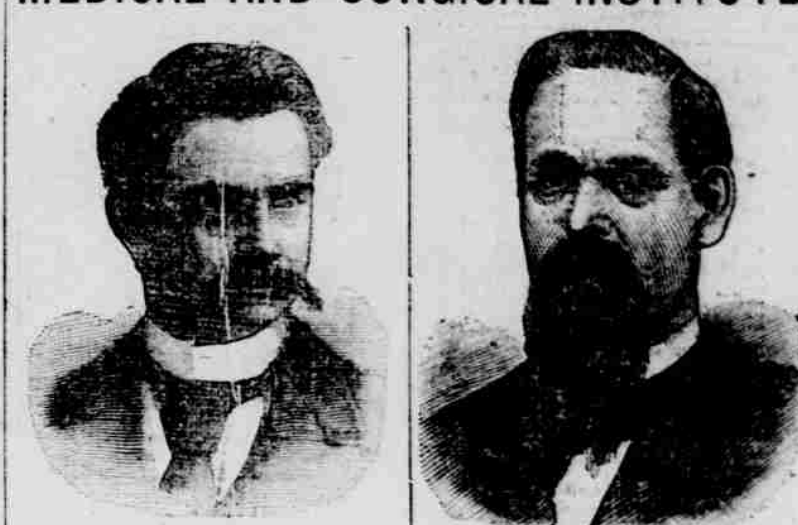
THREE MILLION BACHELORS.

That's What the Census Shows and It's Time Some Reported.

According to the last census reports there are over three million bachelors in the United States, by which is meant there are three million men over thirty years old who have never been married.

This fact, of course, furnishes a very handy text for all sorts of comment and suggestion. Now and then the

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE



DR. B. Y. BOYD.



Dr. J. J. Littlefield,

Guarantees to Cure the Following Diseases:

Diseases of Men, Debility, Lost Energy, Seminal Weakness, Stricture, Kidney, Bladder, Prostate, Piles, and all private and chronic diseases. Send for Question Book No. 10 and 11, all companies peculiar to Women, Amenorrhea, Painful Menstruation, Displacements, Leucorrhoea, Ovaries, etc. All Chronic Diseases successfully treated. Send for the Catalogue, Chest, Throat and Lung Diseases successfully treated. In Full Reduced Ten to Twenty Dollars per Month. All the latest appliances in Electricity made use of, and scientifically applied in the treatment of Diseases.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

155 North Main street, Wichita, Kansas.

scheme is advocated of making neglect of matrimony a statutory offense, either by way of tax discrimination in favor of married parties or otherwise.

In earlier times, says the Boston Globe, marriage was compulsory. The great world conquerors wanted material for their armies, and so heavy penalties were laid on neglect to marry.

One interesting question which the census figures do not answer is this: "How many of these three million bachelors are single from choice rather than necessity?"

The factors affecting the ability to support a wife have been very much changed under the newer industrial and commercial condition. So great has become the competition for places among the higher pursuits, and so largely have women come to all positions once exclusively occupied by men, that the bureau of industrial statistics show a larger and larger percentage of men in these pursuits whose incomes, from their point of view, will not permit them to marry.

It is easy to scold the young men in this matter—quite as easy to find fault with the young women who are looking out for husbands with plenty of ready money. But there is nothing in the published census figures regarding the average earnings of certain classes of workers which at all warrants the conclusion that the majority of these three million unmarried men remain single through willfulness rather than what they deem necessity.

Popular.
Amy—How does Olive come to get so many proposals of marriage?
Hudson—She always takes her hat off in the theater.—Truth.

FREIGHTED WITH LOVE.
He—I can't really express my feelings.
She—Indeed! Well, if they are as bulky as you are yourself you had better send them by freight.—Once a Week.

Honorable Mention.
Newspaper notoriety is an evil not confined to this country. A German paper reports this dialogue:
Customer (reading a newspaper)—Here I see I am referred to in the paper again.
Shopkeeper—Indeed! What do they say about you?
Customer (reading aloud)—"At the close of last week's Berlin numbered 1, 578,331 inhabitants." I am one of that number.

He—I can't really express my feelings.
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THOMAS SHAW,

The Music Man of Wichita,

129 N. Main Street.

I have a lot of Plares, little used, that I want the cash out of. Anyone looking for a snap now is your chance. Also a lot of new ones—too fine for regular trade, I will sell at factory cost. Don't miss this opportunity, as they will go fast.

I want some cash and have too many goods. If you come I know you will buy. Come early.

A lot of Cushion Tire Bicycles at one-half price to close them out, for men, boys and ladies.

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